## Office of Chief Counsel Internal Revenue Service

## memorandum

CC:LM:NR:HOU:2:TL-N-923-01

NGraml

date:	August	2,	2001
-------	--------	----	------

to: Bud A. Schroeder, Team Manager, LMSB, Natural Resources, Houston, Stop 4102 HOU

Attn: Ralph A. Edwards, Team Coordinator, LMSB Group 1382, Stop 4101 HOU,

(f/k/a		
Taxable Year: none in issue	е	
EIN:		
Taxable Year: none in issu	e 	
EIN:		
Taxable Year: none in issu	<u></u>	
EIN: Taxable Year: none in issu	(f/k/a)(	
(f/k/a )(		

TIN:
Statute Expiration:
You requested our assistance regarding the issues below for this C.E.P. case.
ISSUES
1. What is the proper entity to execute a Form 872-F <sup>2</sup> on behalf of for the taxable year when it was part of consolidated return as a subsidiary and now, and its former parent, are both part of sconsolidated return as subsidiaries?
2. What is the proper entity to execute a Form 872-F on behalf of the taxable years and and when it was part of taxable years and now and and its former parent, the consolidated return as a subsidiary and now are subsidiaries?
CONCLUSION
1. With respect to the first issue, we recommend that Form 872-F be captioned as follows:
(E.I.N.:, formerly , common parent of the consolidated group*
On the bottom of the front page of the Form 872-F, the asterisk should refer to the following:
*This is with respect to the consolidated tax liability of consolidated group  (which used the name "consolidated return), a partner in consolidated return for the taxable year ended
Place the E.I.N. for a finite E.I.N. box on Form 872-F.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> "Consent to Extend the Time to Assess Tax Attributable to Items of a Partnership or S Corporation That Have Converted Under Section 6231(b) of the Internal Revenue Code"

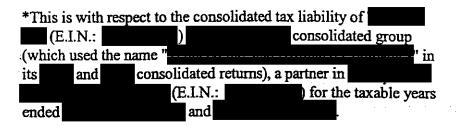
The signature block should be signed as follows:

The signature block should be signed by a current	officer of
. You should make sure that	is still in existence at
the time the Form 872-F is procured from it.	

2. With respect to the second issue, we recommend that Form 872-F be captioned as follows:

	(E.I.N.:	), formerly
common paren	t of the	
consolidated group*		

On the bottom of the front page of the Form 872-F, the asterisk should refer to the following:



Place the E.I.N. for some street in the E.I.N. box on Form 872-F.

The signature block should be signed as follows:

The signature block should	be signed by a current officer of
You should make sure that	is still in existence at the time
the Form 872-F is procured from it	•

The partnership name and E.I.N. should remain the same and in the same place as in the taxpayer's originally proposed Forms 872-F.

As a final matter, we recommend that you pay strict attention to the rules set forth in the Internal Revenue Manual (IRM). Specifically, IRM 121.2.22.3 requires use of the Letter 907(DO) to solicit the Form 872, and IRM 121.2.22.4.2 requires use of Letter 929(DO) to return the signed Form 872 to the taxpayer. Dated copies of both letters should be retained in the case file as directed. When the signed Form 872 is received from the taxpayer, the authorized manager should promptly sign and date it in accordance with Treas. Reg. § 301.6501(c)-1(d) and

IRM 121.2.22.3. The manager must also update the statute of limitations in the continuous case management statute control file and properly annotate Form 895 or equivalent. See IRM 4531.2 and 4534. This includes Form 5348. In the event a Form 872 becomes separated from the file or lost, these other documents would become invaluable to establish the agreement.

Further, please note that section 3461 of the Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998, codified in I.R.C. § 6501(c)(4)(B), requires the Internal Revenue Service to advise taxpayers of their right to refuse to extend the statute of limitations on assessment, or in the alternative, to limit an extension to particular issues or for specific periods of time, each time that the Internal Revenue Service requests that the taxpayer extend the limitations period. To satisfy this requirement, you must give Publication 1035, Extending the Tax Assessment Period, to the taxpayer when you solicit the statute extensions.

FACTS
examination for, and and ownedpercent of as partner during, and On, Appeals agreed to a adjustment for certain partners, including, for, and sconsolidated return.
The flow through adjustments resulted in an overpayment due for and deficiencies for and and deficiencies for and and overpayment exceeded the sum of the deficiencies ar qualifies for Joint Committee status. The Joint Committee requires at least one year remaining on the statute for assessment in order to consider the overpayments. The Service must include the executed consents to reflect this time period in the proposal that it sends to the Joint Committee. On or about July 6, 2001, the Service sent a package of documents to the Joint Committee which included two executed consents drafted by the taxpayer. These Forms 872-F provide the following relevant information numbered in accordance to the issues, above.
1. For the taxable year ending for TIN for TIN the name on Form 872-F is:
(fka: ) as  common parent for (EIN:  )(fka: ), as common parent for (fka: )(EIN: ), of  partner (Shareholder) in (EIN:
2. For the taxable years ending and and for the form 872-F is:
The Appeals settlement agreement reflects no adjustment for

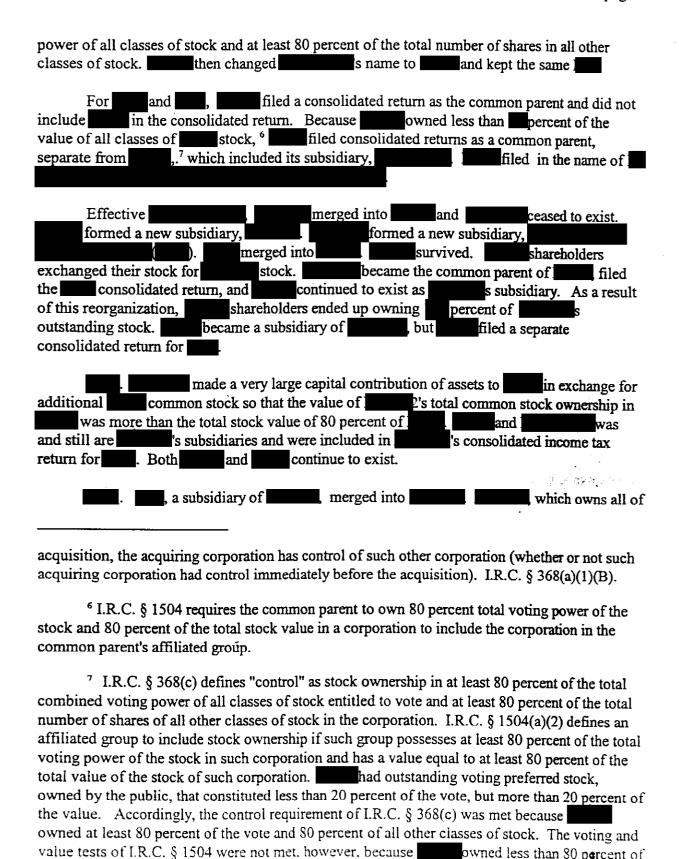
	(fka:	as
common pa	rent for	(fka:
)(EIN:	), 0	f partner (Shareholder) in
		(EIN:

The Service seeks our opinion regarding whether the above consents are properly stylized. If our opinion differs from the above, the Service requests an expedited advisory opinion so that the parties can execute new consents. Below are the known relevant facts:

. During the first year in issue, then known as
was a subsidiary of (now known as
and was part of the latter's consolidated return for that year. The consolidated return
parent was ( ). The name on the return was
-
The following sequence of events occurred:
1. ( formed a new subsidiary, ( formed a new subsidiary,  formed a new subsidiary  formed a ne
2. formed a new subsidiary, (1996).4
3. merged into (now known as
), and kept the EIN. EIN. survived.
4. changed its name to (now known as
or "and kept the same EIN. survived.
5. For and and ( ) was the common parent of
and (now known as was a first
tier subsidiary of was a second tier subsidiary of
was part of s consolidated returns for and and The name on the
consolidated return was return). (with a different EIN than on the
and In spun-off its industrial and shipbuilding businesses
and and In spun-off its industrial and shipbuilding businesses to its shareholders. One day later, acquired what remained of the spun-off by acquiring,
in an I.R.C. § 368(a)(1)(B) reorganization, <sup>5</sup> at least 80 percent of the total combined voting
The details of the reorganization relating to and are provided in the
Agreement and Plan of Merger dated

This means the acquisition of one corporation, in exchange solely for all or a part of its voting stock (or in exchange solely for all or part of the voting stock of a corporation which is in control of the acquiring corporation), of stock of another corporation if, immediately after the

the value in all classes of stock.



's outstandin	g stock, changed its n	ame to	but kept	s previous EIN. Under
Delaware corpora	tion law, the former	ceased:	to exist and	succeeded to the former
s liabilities.	Currently, both	and	are first	tier subsidiaries of
is a first tier subsidiary of				

## LAW AND ANALYSIS

Treas. Reg. § 1.1502-77(a) generally provides that the common parent, for all purposes (except those not applicable herein), shall be the sole agent for each subsidiary in the group, duly authorized to act in its own name in all matters relating to the tax liability for the consolidated return year. Except as provided in the preceding sentence, no subsidiary shall have authority to act for or to represent itself in any such matter. In the case of a subsidiary that previously filed as a common parent, we assume that the referenced exception allows such a subsidiary to act as the sole agent for the year when it previously filed as a common parent. A "common parent" is a corporation that files income tax returns on a consolidated basis for an affiliated group of corporations. See I.R.C. § 1504(a); Rev. Proc. 99-9, 1999-1 C.B. 278. Of course, if the common parent ceases to exist, its authority to act for the group terminates. See Interlake Corp. v. Commissioner, 112 T.C. 103 (1999).

Treas. Reg. § 1.1502-77(c) provides that, unless the district director agrees to the contrary, an agreement entered into by the common parent extending the time within which an assessment may be made in respect of the tax for a consolidated return year shall be applicable (1) to each corporation which was a member of the group during any part of such taxable year; and (2) to each corporation the income of which was included in the consolidated return for such taxable year, notwithstanding that the tax liability of any such corporation is subsequently computed on the basis of a separate return under Treas. Reg. § 1.1502-75. This regulation seems to say that the current common parent's execution of a Form 872 -F applies only to the members that filed in its affiliated group, not to a current member that filed as a common parent of another affiliated group for the taxable year in issue.

In Southern Pacific Co. v. Commissioner, 84 T.C. 395 (1985), the Tax court said that, for any given year in which a consolidated return is filed, the common parent for that particular year is thereafter the sole agent with respect to any procedural matter that may arise in connection with the group's tax liability for that year. <u>Id.</u> at 401.

Moreover, regarding the taxable year, the temporary regulations provide that waiver of the statute of limitations is deemed given by the group's agent when it is given by the corporation that was the common parent for the year to which the waiver applies. Treas. Reg. § 1.1502-77T(a)(4)(i)(effective for taxable years with a consolidated return original due date after September 7, 1998).

In Priv. Ltr. Rul. 98-48-029 (Aug. 28, 1998), the taxpayer proposed that, on or about would sell its would sell its stock to for fair market value consideration. The taxpayer confirms that this transaction took place.

Both former common parents herein,	( and
( ), continue to survive as	
§ 1.1502-77 and the Southern Pacific rule to the	facts yields a conclusion that these former
common parents would sign the Form 872-F as	s sole agents for the applicable years
when was part of their consolidated	returns.

This writing may contain privileged information. Any unauthorized disclosure of this writing may have an adverse effect on privileges, such as the attorney-client privilege. If disclosure becomes necessary, please contact this office for our views. If you have any questions, please call me at (281) 721-7358.

BERNARD B. NELSON Area Counsel (Natural Resources: Houston)

By:

Senior Attorney (LMSB)